

History of Wisconsin and Portage County Traced for Centuries in Address by Hon. Don C. Hall.

The following excellent address, replete with historical facts and interesting figures, was delivered by Assemblyman Don C. Hall at the recent Old Settlers picnic in this city:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I shall preface my remarks by calling your attention to the prophetic words of Gen. A. G. Ellis, taken from the record of a speech delivered by him at Stevens Point in 1876. Mr. Ellis in closing his address voiced the prophecy that Portage county, with its wealth of natural resources, its growing institutions, and educational advancement, would become in a few years one of the most peaceful, intelligent and prosperous counties in our great state. We who are here today can testify to the truth of his prophetic words, for the beauty of our surroundings and the progress and prosperity which we now enjoy are sufficient evidence of the wonderful growth and advancement of our county and state during the years that have intervened between 1876 and the present time.

I shall take up the subject of the early settlement, development and principle incidents connected with the early days in the history of our state. That section of the country which contained Wisconsin was claimed, by right of early discovery, by Spain in the year 1512, settled by the French in 1634, possessed by the British in 1763, and was called Florida, New France, Indian Territory and finally received the name it now bears. The first settlements within our borders were made by the fur traders from Nova Scotia during the year 1634. Jean Nicolet was sent by the first governor of what was then called New France, and trading posts were established near the present site of Green Bay and in the vicinity of Ashland and Washburn. In the year 1655 Nicolet penetrated to the interior of that portion now called Wisconsin, and passed in the vicinity of Portage. From that time until 1696, fur trading points were established on all of the interior and bordering waters of the state.

From time to time there was considerable trouble among the traders, as the traders' licenses were frequently revoked, it being evident that the fur bearing animals were being rapidly exterminated. Many posts were abandoned.

Mining operations were commenced in the southern part of the state in the year 1700.

Farming was not taken up as an industry until the year 1720 and then only on a very meagre scale, the principal crop being corn or maize.

The American people came into undisputed possession of what was then called the North West Territory in 1783, and in 1800 divided that territory into two parts called Indian Territory and Ohio. Wisconsin was a part of that portion called Indian Territory, whose governor was William Henry Harrison from 1800 to 1811. The tract was divided and subdivided, bearing the names of Illinois, 1809 to 1818, and Michigan, 1818 to 1836.

Wisconsin Territory was created in 1836 and included the land from Lake Michigan to the Missouri river and contained within its borders that section which is at present the states of Minnesota, Iowa and a large part of the Dakotas. Iowa was detached in the year 1838 and Minnesota on the event of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union in 1848. In those days there were continual encounters with the Indians, and Indian warfare at frequent intervals. This warfare was chiefly with the tribes of the Winnebagoes, Potawatomes and Chippewas, all of whom were concerned in the battles of Fort Recovery and Fallen Timbers in the year 1794.

The first militia company was organized at Prairie du Chien by Governor Harrison in the year 1802, and he also established the first military post at Fort Shelby in 1813, eleven years later. The name of this post was afterward changed from Shelby to McKay. The first school in Wisconsin was opened at Green Bay in 1817. The first Protestant sermon in the state was delivered at Fort Howard, July 9, 1820, by Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of the inventor of the telegraph. This I consider an event of great importance in the history of our state taking into consideration the prominence of the Morse family through the genius of the reverend gentleman's son, who gave to the world its first knowledge of the electric telegraph.

The town site, now our great city of Milwaukee, noted for two great institutions, viz., Schlitz and the state fair, with plenty of foam on both of them, was platted in 1833, and in this same year the first newspaper in the state, called the Intelligencer, was established at Green Bay.

Henry Dodge, appointed in 1836, was the first governor of the new Wisconsin Territory and took the oath of office at Mineral Point, then the largest city in the state. The first Territorial Assembly met at old Belmont now the town of Leslie, October 25, 1836, and in the same year Madison, being at that time nothing but a town site, was selected as the permanent capital. During this session of the legislature, I had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Townsend, who was present at the first convention of the Territorial Assembly, and who was later a member of the state legislature. This venerable gentleman, old in years and experience, returned to the scene of his early triumphs as a statesman, addressing the senate and assembly in the same vigorous manner which marked the work of his younger days. The visit was made by Mr. Townsend at this time as he felt that he had but few more years to live, and he wanted to see again the law making body in action, to feel that he was again a part of them by reason of the old association. The visit was seemingly thoroughly enjoyed and the honorable ex-legislator returned to his home satisfied. A few weeks later he was called to his last reward and we had the sad privilege of passing upon a resolution of respect to his memory.

The University of Wisconsin was established and endowed in 1838 and incorporated ten years later. It seems remarkable and almost beyond belief that this university should have grown

to such proportions as it has in the few years of its existence. I believe sincerely that we have in our state university one of the very greatest and most important educational institutions in the world, and that Wisconsin, if not now, will soon become the hub of learning and the educational center of the United States.

In 1840 we had a population of 30,945, which increased to 219,456 in 1847. In 1848 a constitution was adopted and Wisconsin was admitted into the union and took her place among the galaxy of stars upon the field of blue in our nation's emblem. Nelson Dewey of Cassville was elected our first governor. His body now lies beneath the green of a cemetery in Lancaster. Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker were chosen as our first United States senators.

The free school system was established by law in the same year, indicating the early desire of our state officials to advance the interests of universally distributed and state wide educational institutions.

The first railway train was run from Milwaukee to Waukesha in 1851, constructed in two years, having been started in 1849. It seems hardly possible that our immense railway systems penetrating to every corner of our state, could have had their origin but little more than sixty years ago, but it is nevertheless true. Our adjoining county of Wood had a crude form of railroad some years before the building of the Milwaukee-Waukesha steam road. The track was made of long poles for rails, the cars had wheels of wood and the motive power was composed of two oxen driven tandem.

The population had increased in 1850 to over 300,000 and more than doubled in the next ten years, as the 1860 census showed a population of 775,881, and in that same year the population was decreased by the loss of 250 lives in the sinking of the Lady Elgin in Lake Michigan, which went down with 600 souls on board, most of whom were inhabitants of Milwaukee. Although we passed through the awful conflict of the civil war in the meantime, 1870 found us having passed the million mark in population by 5,670.

About this time (1869) the first bill was introduced in the state legislature to regulate railroad rates. I mention this fact as indicating that the regulation of railroads was not of recent origin in our legislative bodies.

I was born in 1867 in the early days of the Reconstruction period, and can remember clearly the great fires that swept the state in 1871. I am sure that all here can remember the time, for I will not admit that there is anyone with us today who is any younger than I am. In 1873 we experienced the great commercial panic, that panic which furnished the theme which made prominent one of the greatest statesmen of the age, our present honored and respected secretary of state. Had it not been for the strenuous days of 1873, William Jennings Bryan probably would never have uttered those words of sentiment which made his address famous, "Thou shalt not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; thou shalt not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

The rate limit law with regard to railroads was enacted and upheld in 1874 and repealed in 1876.

Wisconsin population increased each period of ten years about 300,000 until 1890, but jumped to over two millions in 1900 and then dropped back to its accustomed increase and gave us a population in 1910 of over 2,330,000 souls.

In 1907 the state appropriated \$6,000,000 for the construction of a state capitol building, which is now nearing completion, and when finished will be the best building of its kind in the United States and possibly in the world, surmounted by a massive and imposing dome higher than the dome upon the capitol building at Washington.

Swept by fire and flood and the usual contention and strife that attend the early settlement and development of any state or country, we have emerged into the bright light of a state's progress and have taken our place among our neighbors as a peaceful, prosperous and successful people, noted for the soundness of our commercial institutions and the sterling qualities of our law abiding citizenship.

I will not dwell at any great length upon the history of Portage county, for with the larger part of that history I know you are more familiar than I can possibly be. It came into existence with the birth of the state in 1836, and comprised in 1841 all of the territory north of Sauk and Portage, its judicial seat being Dane county, in which the state capitol was and is located. The county was fully organized in 1844 and the county seat located at Plover by a vote of the people taken April 18th of that year. I can remember the old court house well, as I used to visit Plover and the family of Gene Winslow when I was a boy of ten or twelve years of age. At that time the largest industry in the town was the Bourn foundry and machine shops.

In 1856 Portage county was reduced to practically its present limits. In the early 30's, just about the time that Davy Crockett was most prominent in the affairs of the pioneer days of Kentucky and from which he went a disappointed politician to give up his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country's liberty at the famous battle of the Alamo in Texas, the Whitneys and the DuBays were active in Portage county, the Whitneys in search of timber and the DuBays to establish Indian trading posts. Then there was Brawley, Sitherwood, Kingsbury, Orin Maybee, Hugh McGreer and many others whose names are familiar to you all. Many of those old pioneers are resting in a spot almost in sight of us, in that sacred place where sleeps my dear father, my grandfather and grandmother and little sweetheart. May the memory of those who are buried there remain with us as an inspiration to greater achievement and better things as the years drift into the past.

The first house was built at DuBay's trading post, and Abraham Brawley constructed the first saw mill on Mill Creek. The lumbering interests were actively developed during the 40's and the face of nature began to change. At this time and for many years thereafter we were guilty of a great economic waste, for we were not careful in handling our timber. Instead of

cutting close to the ground, the stumps were so high in the spring after a winter's cut of logs that a person would imagine that only the tops of the trees had been removed. Edgings and slabs were destroyed, in fact practically all of the by-products were lost to the manufacturers.

Today immense paper manufacturing plants are to be established, which will use for their pulp wood the stumps which still remain upon the land where once stood the giant forests of our state.

Some time in the near future, Stevens Point will become one of our great commercial centers, with a trunk line of railroad running straight north and south through the state, added to the present excellent facilities afforded by the Soo and Green Bay lines of road.

In 1876 there was about 45,000 or 46,000 acres of land under cultivation in the county; now the acreage producing wealth by agriculture within our borders is in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres.

The population of our county was at its minimum in 1839, there being less than 100 within the borders of what is now Portage county. In 1876 there were 15,000 and in each period of about thirty-five years, we increased in population about 15,000 with a few thousand more during the last period, as our present population is approximately 35,000.

I thank you for the interested attention you have given my address, I thank you for the privilege and honor you have bestowed upon me. I want to assure the chairman, Mr. Strope, of my appreciation of the kind things he has been pleased to say of me, and I hope and trust that I may always be in a position to be of some service to all of you and that we may meet again next year.

Local Items.

Mrs. Christine Kheil and Mrs. Alois Gross were Milwaukee visitors the last of the week.

Miss Alice Sullivan is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Murray, at Bayfield, leaving for that city last Saturday.

Mrs. C. G. Macnish and Mrs. E. H. Rothman have been among the campers at the Waupaca lakes for several days.

Miss Doris Shumway, accompanied by her guests, Donald and Nina Kromer, of Minneapolis, is at the Waupaca lakes.

Rev. Fathers Rice and Ehr and G. W. Hein left for Milwaukee, Sunday afternoon, to attend the Catholic Federation meetings.

Mrs. Wm. McMullin came up from Fond du Lac the last of the week for a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Ellen Carpenter.

Mrs. F. O. Hodsdon and Miss Halle Clark returned from the Waupaca lakes the last of the week, where they were guests at the Macnish cottage.

Miss Isabelle Walsh of Hayward was a guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Chas. Van Hecke, and other relatives and friends in this city last week.

John Larson of Calumet, Mich., arrived in the city the last of the week to visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. Christianson, on Water street.

Louis Port went to East Troy last Saturday to join his wife, who had been visiting relatives there for several days, and both have now returned.

Mrs. E. F. Cogan of Chicago arrived in the city yesterday to join her daughter, Miss Gladys, both being guests at the M. Cassidy residence on Strong's avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Percy and son of Bellingham, Wash., and Mrs. Jas. Clark of Vancouver, B. C., arrived in the city the last of the week to visit at the home of Geo. H. Aitenburg on Strong's avenue.

John Czaplewski and family, who have made their home in Chicago for the past couple of years, returned to Stevens Point last week and will again occupy their pleasant residence on Fourth avenue, North Side.

H. D. Boston left Friday afternoon for Lowell, Mass., accompanying the body of Jas. M. Ward, the young man who was killed by the cars at Junction City one week ago last Monday morning, to his late home in that city.

Prof. M. M. Ames, who has been teaching in a summer school at Oconto, returned to the city the last of the week, leaving on Friday for St. Paul to join his family, who have been visiting there, and together they will proceed on a trip to British Columbia, Washington, Idaho and other points in the west, to be gone about three weeks.

Mrs. Edward F. McGlachlin and two daughters, Misses Helen and Elizabeth, who have been at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for some time, are visiting at the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. McGlachlin, to remain a few days. From here they will go to San Francisco and about the 1st of October will sail for the Philippines to join Col. McGlachlin.

Wm. Fellows and Mrs. Geo. Flanner of Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. Chas. Harger and daughter, Miss Mary, of Wausau, visited with Mrs. C. Conlisk and other friends in this city last Friday. Mrs. Harger is a daughter of Stevens Point's first mayor, Wm. Schofield, and the parents of Mr. Fellows and Mrs. Flanner, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fellows, were also early day residents of this city.

As far as known up to date, the appropriations of the Wisconsin legislature for the next two years will amount to the enormous sum of \$36,298,030. Quite "progressive" when it is remembered that the disbursement for ten years, from 1889 to 1898, were only \$30,307,506.92. The increase during the succeeding thirteen years averaged about \$3,300,000 per year. During the next two years the state expenses will amount to over \$18,000,000 per year, or an increase of about 900 per cent. This is certainly "going some" for a boasted "reform" administration and an "economical" legislature. For education alone, which is a commendable cause, if not too expensive, the sum of \$8,793,234 was appropriated, or almost \$1,500,000 more than it cost to run the entire state fifteen years ago. And this notwithstanding that the census of 1910 showed an increase in population of only 12 per cent in five years.

There are 25,000 boats engaged in British fisheries, employing over 100,000 men and boys.

TO HAVE LESS TROUBLE

Industrial Commission Takes Steps to Check Misunderstanding of Workmen's Compensation Act.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 8.—In preparation of an expected increase in its volume of business after Sept. 1, when the amended workmen's compensation act will be in full effect, the Industrial commission is carrying on a voluminous correspondence with employers. "We are doing everything possible to save Wisconsin employers from misunderstandings or unnecessary trouble regarding the new law," said Chairman C. H. Crownhart of the commission. "In our efforts to provide authentic information we are sending out thousands of copies of the new act. These copies of the law contain full explanations and every employer should be able to ascertain from them the exact extent to which the act is applicable to his business."

After Sept. 1 of this year every employer of four or more persons in a common employment will come under the compensation law automatically unless he files with the Industrial commission a notice in writing that he elects not to accept the provisions of the law. If an employer files this notice he will not be subject to the compensation act, but will be subject to common law liability in case of his negligence resulting in injury or death of an employee.

"Domestic servants are not counted as being in common employment. Other employees not engaged in the usual course of the employer's profession, trade, business or occupation are not counted. Employees in a common employment are defined as those working for the same employer in the same general business. If an employer of four or more persons in a common employment does not wish to accept the provisions of the compensation act he should write a letter to that effect to the Industrial commission before Sept. 1."

Marries Normal Graduate.

Miss Hazel Hoffman of Marshfield and Elwyn A. Grubb of Weyauwega were married by a justice of the peace at Waukegan, Ill., a few days ago, and will be at home at Weyauwega after the 15th inst., where the groom is interested with his father in the farm machinery business. The bride graduated from the Stevens Point Normal two years ago and for the past year had been teaching at Weyauwega.

WAS A LIVELY RUNAWAY

Farmer's Team Causes Brief Excitement on Crowded Thoroughfare and Driver Has Narrow Escape From Injuries.

There was a lively runaway in this city last Thursday afternoon, when a team of horses owned by John M. Kabot of Polonia started from in front of the C. A. Hamaker store, corner of Main street and public square. Mr. Kabot was engaged in moving a box from his wagon when the team started. He secured possession of the lines and ran along beside the heavy wagon, pulling and calling to the horses to stop, but the harder he pulled, the faster they ran. At the corner of South Third street, Kabot was thrown to the cement walk with great force, barely missing a telephone pole, but managed to get to his feet in a few moments. As the horses ran, the wagon swayed from one side of the street to the other, but fortunately did not come in contact with a number of autos and carriages that were on either side, and when near the corner of Strong's avenue one of the horses slipped on the pavement and went down and both were caught before the animal could regain its feet. Its front legs were so badly scraped that the services of a veterinarian were necessary and the wagon and harness were damaged.

McCallin-Elwood Marriage.

A correspondent from Rothschild sends The Gazette the following account of the wedding ceremony at that place on Thursday evening, July 31st, a brief write-up of which appeared last week:

On Thursday evening at five o'clock there occurred a very pretty wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stuck, Rothschild, when their eldest daughter, Katherine McCallin, was united in marriage to Edward H. Elwood. Preceding the ceremony, Mrs. Sisson of Wausau rendered two vocal solos, accompanied by Miss Wanda Hopp at the piano. To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march the bridal party entered the living rooms, where the impressive ring service was performed.

Little Lucille Konash, attired in white, acted as ring bearer and carried the ring in a large pink rose. The couple was attended by Miss Tenia McCallin, sister of the bride, and Wm. H. Matheny of Chicago. The bride was attired in ivory brocaded chapeau and carried white roses. The bridesmaid wore a gown of lace and pink chiffon over white messaline and carried pink roses. The groom and best man wore the conventional black. Following the ceremony a four-course wedding dinner was served in the dining room of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Payne, covers being laid for twenty-four.

The out of town guests were Mrs. C. H. Elwood and Miss Lauretta Elwood of Almond; Wm. H. Matheny, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Walter Pike and Rev. James Blake, Stevens Point; Wm. Roseberry, Plainfield; Mrs. L. L. Gibbons, Sun Prairie; Merle Harroun, Plover; Ethel Wiley, Hancock; Ethel McCallin, Waupaca; Mr. and Mrs. Will McCallin, Mrs. Sisson and Miss Hopp, Wausau.

Both bride and groom are well known in this vicinity, the bride having lived in Plover and Stevens Point until recently, graduating from the Stevens Point Normal, class '08. Mr. Elwood is an Almond boy and for a number of years since finishing his work in Ripon college, has had charge of the northwestern territory for the Thos. Charles Co. of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood left Thursday evening for a few weeks' camping in the north woods. After Sept. 15th they will be at home to their friends at 2901 Humbolt avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Business Announcement

Owing to the Recent Death of
Mr. W. B. Buckingham

Be it understood that the undersigned company is now a partnership agency, doing business under the same name, and will endeavor at all times to be of the same service to our clients as in the past, and is, as always, **The Oldest, Strongest, Best.**

BUCKINGHAM means INSURANCE

W. B. Buckingham Co.

Bertha Scott Buckingham
F. D. Reynolds

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Employees of L. Starks Company Have Celebration at Hobson, the New Potato Town in Oneida County.

Hobson is a station on the Soo line in Oneida county, eleven miles from Rhinelander. One year ago it was a waste of cut-over land, without a house and with no cultivation, the first work being done on the 26th of July, 1912. Shortly before this latter date the L. Starks Co. bought 11,000 acres of land, nearly all of which is level and the soil is of a good clay loam, rich and fertile for potatoes or oats and clover. The Starks people have erected 28 buildings, including comfortable dwellings for their married employees, warehouses, blacksmith shops, etc., besides a store, eating house and bunk house. A great potato warehouse is now being built. It is of solid stone, 60x200 feet, with a capacity for 60,000 bushels of potatoes, which is about the amount they expect to raise on the 400 acre tract of land planted last spring.

The first anniversary of this prosperous community was celebrated in a fitting manner two weeks ago Saturday, the earlier part of the afternoon being devoted to a parade, which was led by a fife and drum corps of local talent, followed by a decorated float drawn by four oxen and in which L. Starks was seated in a chair covered with evergreens. Next came a big wagon filled with pretty girls and decorated with a banner, "Some Strange Beauties of Hobson." Several other vehicles were in the procession, which paraded through the main street and finally disbanded at the club house built for its employees by the Starks Co. An address of welcome was here given by W. B. Angelo of this city, the corporation's attorney and assistant to President Starks. E. L. Luther of Rhinelander also made a talk. At seven o'clock a big free dinner was served and until late at night there was dancing at the club house.

Up to the present time a total of \$115,000 has been invested in this undertaking by the "Potato King" and his associates. Besides raising potatoes they also plan on buying \$25,000 worth of feeding cattle next spring and fatten them for the market. It is expected that one season's feeding on the clover now going to waste will put 200 to 300 pounds of flesh on the skinniest animal that can be bought in St. Paul or Chicago.

Installed New Officers.

The newly elected officers of Barbara Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows was installed last week by Dist. Dep. President Louise Behrendt, as follows:

Noble grand, Anna Bronson; vice grand, Theresa Hackney; recording secretary, Gussie L. Smith; financial secretary, Emma Johnson; treasurer, Louisa Thoms; warden, Miss Myers; conductor, Adelia Welch; outside guardian, Mrs. King; chaplain, Mrs. Marie Beesley; left supporter noble grand, Ellen Nelson; right supporter vice grand, Katherine Geisler; left supporter vice grand, Ruth Green.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Born at Lexington, Ky., January 21, 1821.

Studied law and practiced in his home city.

At breaking out of the Mexican war he was made major of the third regiment of Kentucky Volunteers.

After the war he was elected to the legislature of Kentucky and in 1851 was sent to Congress.

On the accession of President Pierce he was offered the ministry to Spain but declined it.

In 1856 he was elected vice president in conjunction with Buchanan as president.

Was nominated for president by the southern democrats in 1860 and next year was elected United States senator.

After defending the southern confederacy in the U. S. senate, he resigned, went south and entered the army and rose to the rank of major general.

In January, 1865, he was appointed confederate secretary of war.

County Treasurer's Report.

Report of moneys received and disbursed during the past month:

Cash in treasury July 1, 1913	\$ 60,449.39
Received during the month	2,194.63
Total	\$ 62,644.02
DISBURSEMENTS	
Read fund order	\$ 5,368.50
County Supt. salary	75.00
Postage	2.00
County orders	1,067.02
Court certificates and orders	130.20
Soldiers' Relief orders	5.00
Poor farm orders	50.25
City School Library order	307.67
State Treasurer, legacy tax	23.61
Exchange on draft	2.50
Telephone rent	1.00
Bounty on wolf	16.00
Report on vital statistics	94.75
Treasurer Portage Co. D. D.	2,403.49
District Attorney's orders	16.00
Total	\$ 10,114.74
In bank	\$ 52,529.28
Cash on hand	80.74
Balance in treasury Aug. 1, 1913	\$ 52,610.02

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and changes that are necessary within one year, no extra charges will be made.



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Krembs Hdw. Co., Stevens Point
Anton J. Lauer, Junction City

CITY GOVERNMENT

Official Synopsis of Proceedings of Common Council.

Regular monthly meeting of Common Council of the City of Stevens Point, held in Council Chambers, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1913. Mayor Walters presiding and all members present.

Minutes of three previous meetings read and approved.

A communication from A. R. Week in relation to improving of Wisconsin and Pine streets was read. (See misc. rec., page 130.) Moved by Ald. Atwell and seconded that this be referred to board of public works and placed on file with report submitted in June. Carried. A petition asking to have Reserve street extended north from the Jordan road was read. (See misc. rec., page 131.) Moved by Ald. Schenk and seconded that this be referred to board of public works, they to report at next meeting. Carried. A petition from T. Olsen asking permission to pile wood in an unused street across the slough was read. (See misc. rec., page 131.) Moved by Ald. Urowski and seconded that same be referred to committee on highways, they to report at next meeting. Carried.

Comptroller's report on aid to poor read. (See misc. rec., page 132.) Ordered placed on file.

Comptroller's fund report read. (See misc. rec., page 133.) Moved by Ald. Wallace and seconded that same be placed on file. Carried.

Municipal Judge Murat's report presented and ordered placed on file.

Schedule of claims:

A. F. Behrendt	6 00
John Week Lumber Co.	84 52
Zion Office Supply	30 80
Macomb Sewer Pipe Co.	625 30
W. A. Atkins	6 00
Stevens Point Journal	196 47
J. Wozniak's Sons	4 90
A. J. Wozniak	16 00
J. E. Carpenter	18 00
G. K. Mansur	18 00
T. Olsen	214 50
Aug. Kostka Co.	17 50
S. Jablowski	3 00
George Urban	2 00
F. Lasecki	28 00
Kirsling Bros	9 25
W. J. Shumway	210 00
L. P. Moen	210 00
L. P. Moen	4 80
Marshfield Iron Works	9 00
M. J. Friday	5 00
Jackson Milling Co.	24 15
Standard Oil Co.	457 70
H. D. McCulloch Co.	12 70
Irving S. Hull	16 54
Otto H. Strache	1 57
Philip Rothman	5 00
Josephine Weitzkyoski	1 86
Tom Mosley	4 00
Wis. Telephone Co.	49 24
South Side Hdwe. Co.	90 00
Langenberg Brick Mfg. Co.	24 20
Gross & Jacobs Co.	8 73
H. L. Bannister, agent	226 78
E. E. Carpenter	34 50
John P. O'Keefe	33 50
N. M. Urbanowski	8 00
The Skalski Co.	5 25
S. Branta & Son	5 00
Kirsling Bros.	8 75
F. Schwantz	15 75
Fred Haas	52 00
Vetter Mfg. Co.	97 58
Jos. Ciecholinski	14 95
Central City Iron Works	153 50
J. F. Maxfield	95 63
Clementz Piotrowski	7 10
Clementz Piotrowski	6 85
Peter Trierweiler, Jr.	6 85
Breitenstein & Tozier	1 13
A. Mancheski	3 00
Krems Hardware Co.	31 86
E. H. Flentie	39 25
W. B. Pett	5 00
Pagel Milling Co.	22 92
Frank Lasecki	28 00
C. A. Hamacker	14 21
F. E. Boyer, treasurer	1 693 55
J. A. Murat, municipal judge	32 64

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council: Gentlemen—We, your committee on finance have carefully examined the within schedule of claims and would respectfully recommend that the same be allowed.

C. A. Schenk, Alex. Wallace.

Moved by Ald. Krems and seconded that same be allowed and orders drawn. Carried.

W. V. Betlach, through his attorney, filed claims for damages. (See misc. rec., page 129.) Moved by Ald. Wallace and seconded that same be referred to city attorney. Carried. Notice of suit by Outagamie county vs. City of Stevens Point, read. Moved by Ald. Schenk and seconded that this be referred to city attorney. Carried. The Red Wing Sewer Pipe Co., through their attorney, filed notice that unless their disputed claim was paid they would sue the city. (See misc. rec., page 128.) Moved by Ald.

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of any disease and have tried everything else and failed to recover your health, do not give up hope, but come at once and try my Chiropractor adjustments, which will restore you to health, because it is a fact that nine out of ten of the sick that have taken my adjustments are restored to health, because they remove the cause of disease, and nature restores you to health again.

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HE'S REALLY A BAD MAN

Man Who Commits Burglary Wants Fresh Air, But Judge Park Gives Him Five Years at Waupun.

Sheriff Cowell and Dist. Atty. Briere of Grand Rapids spent last Wednesday evening in the city, coming over on the Green Bay & Western, and had two prisoners in their charge to be arraigned before Judge B. B. Park for sentence. One of them, who gave his name as George Nesbitt, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of committing a burglary in the night time and told the court that his home is in New York city and that he had tramped and beat his way from that place to Marshfield, where he got into trouble. The man was well dressed and carried a gold watch and chain, which he said belonged to his brother in the east, but that he had bought the clothes. He claimed to be consumptive and it was necessary for him to keep outside to live; that to confine him in state prison would be equivalent to a death sentence, that it would be just as well to take him outside and shoot him. Nesbitt claimed to have a sister in New York, but that she is poor and unable to care for him. It is believed that the fellow has served time behind the bars in the past, that he is a professional bad man, and notwithstanding his plea, Judge Park gave him five years at Waupun to repent over his folly. He coolly received his sentence with the remark, "Perhaps I'll get a chance to return the favor some time." Monday night of last week, Nesbitt secured a room at Hotel Blodgett, Marshfield, and during the temporary absence of another guest from his room, Nesbitt slipped in and stole the latter's pocket book, containing \$21. The loss was discovered when the other guest, R. S. Sexton, returned, and the money and wallet was found under Nesbitt's pillow.

The other prisoner was Robt. Dasche, 21 years of age, who plead guilty to highway robbery, saying that it was his first offense, and that he was drunk at the time he and a companion got into trouble. Dasche was sent to the Green Bay reformatory for one year.

Mad Paul of Russia.

Russia's first Paul was no less insane than his father, Peter III., although his madness was longer in manifesting itself. So violent was his hatred of the revolutionary round hats, a fashion imported from France, that one day he sent 200 police and dragoons to scour the streets of St. Petersburg and tear them from the heads of all who wore them. He banished all the cabmen from his capital because one of them was found with a pair of pistols on him. Hundreds of his officers and courtiers were sent in chains to Siberia for a glance or a word that displeased him, many without any cause at all, and he sent an entire regiment on a 2,000 mile march because in drilling it had failed to understand one of his indistinct words of command.

The Scleroscope. This little invention has been described as a kind of mechanical finger intended to discern note by delicacy of touch between various substances submitted to it. The ready detection of the degree of hardness and elasticity of various surfaces is its special function. It consists essentially of a little weight, like the hammer of a pile driver, which is allowed to fall inside a tube placed upright on the surface to be tested. The bottom of the hammer, which weighs only a few grams, is finished with a blunted diamond, intended to give it the requisite hardness. After a fall it rebounds, and a carefully graduated scale on the tube, indicating the height of the rebound, shows the degree of hardness of the surface experimented with. On a piece of ordinary steel the hammer rebounds nine tenths of the height of its fall.

Good Plan.

It is a good plan while waiting for your ship to come in to kill time by going to work to earn something—New Orleans Playmate.

How to Build Up or Tear Down This Community

By J. O. LEWIS

The Home Merchant Has Earned Support.

WHY are communities, towns and cities? Have you ever asked your self this question? Did you think they just happened, or had you ever thought that there was a special need for them? In the beginning of time—as far back as history takes us—we find that MEN HAVE Banded THEMSELVES TOGETHER FOR MANY AND OBVIOUS REASONS, chief among which are the benefits to be gained from organized society as a social, intellectual, spiritual and commercial center.

Collectively we are strong, forceful and aggressive and possess power and means to attain a growth which will give to us and our progeny opportunities for better living—to develop our moral, spiritual and intellectual life, the things for which we were created.

THEREFORE THE SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS OF EVERY CITIZEN OF ANY COMMUNITY LIES IN THE INTEREST HE TAKES IN THAT COMMUNITY AND THE GOOD WORK HE CAN DO TO ASSIST IN ITS UPBUILDING.

Now, then, if we are to succeed as individuals and as a community we must not only strive for our own personal success and welfare, BUT MUST GIVE OF OUR WORK AND SUBSTANCE UNSELFISHLY TO HELP THE OTHERS.

Everything we do to help in the upbuilding and advancement of our city we do just that much toward our own personal success. No man can live and prosper unto himself alone, FOR WE ARE INTERDEPENDENT, and, realizing this, if we as citizens will all unite and pull together for the common good we will prosper as a city and consequently as individuals.

Well paved streets and sidewalks, good sewerage system, thoroughly enforced sanitary laws, well regulated and energetic police force, competent fire fighting equipment and rigid building regulations are economic necessities and therefore they more largely affect us as a community than as individuals. But beyond this and underlying it all and upon which rests the foundation of the whole is THE SUCCESS OF THE BUSINESS MAN. This man makes an investment, goes into some kind of business—to manufacture or sell goods—puts his money at stake, employs labor and begins his work to build better. THIS MAN IS THE CORNERSTONE OF THE COMMUNITY—the man you should rally around and support.

THE SUCCESS OF A TOWN DEPENDS ON THE SUCCESS OF ITS BUSINESS MEN, WHILE THE SUCCESS OF THE BUSINESS MEN DEPENDS ON SUPPORT THEY RECEIVE FROM THE PEOPLE AT LARGE, EACH BEING, HOWEVER, DEPENDENT ONE ON THE OTHER.

No merchant can succeed without the patronage of the public. He is absolutely and entirely dependent on the custom of each and every individual who has a penny to spend, the little mite of each, taken in the aggregate, making the volume on which he runs his business. The merchant, having plenty of competition, must, in order to get the people's patronage, figure his prices close and offer to them the very best inducements possible.

The merchant pays large rentals, taxes, privilege licenses, insurance, besides employing many clerks and assistants, in order to maintain and conduct his business in such a manner as to meet your approval, and to succeed let me emphasize it again—HE MUST HAVE YOUR PATRONAGE TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS PAY.

This community has some as fine stores—every kind—and conducted by as fine a set of men as you will find anywhere on the face of the globe—liberal, big hearted, progressive men. No better retail stores, no better wholesale or jobbing houses, no better banks, no better mills, no better schools, no better churches, no better municipal or public utilities, can be found anywhere than right here in your home town, all—absolutely all—made possible only by and through the co-operation and generous giving of the business men.

But, my good friends, with all of these extraordinary accomplishments, there are some things being done today which are STUMBLING BLOCKS IN THE PATH OF OUR GREATER GROWTH and further development—differences, if you please, which we must reconcile and overcome if we are to continue to grow and prosper.

To be continued under the title, "HELP YOURSELF BY HELPING YOUR TOWN."

MANY EXPOSITIONS AT THE STATE FAIR

DISPLAYS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS SURPASS COUNTRY'S LARGE SPECIAL SHOWS.

DAIRY SHOW WORLD'S BEST

Premiums Are Increased and Superintendents Arrange for Larger and Higher Standards of Exhibitions.

EXECUTIVE HEADS ENERGETIC.

The Wisconsin state fair to be held in Milwaukee, September 8 to 12, will be not merely one big exposition but numerous exhibitions in conjunction, each of which will rank with and frequently outclass special shows in its line promoted on the largest scale the country over. Every department will be such an exhibition of world wide import. The fact that the board has provided for material increases in premiums, particularly for standard varieties of products and manufactures and breeds of stock, affords added assurance that past display records will be broken. Magnificent Dairy Exhibit.

For many years Wisconsin has been recognized as the home of the dairy. The pastures of the state, between the valley of the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan about the most fertile and richest grasses known, and over them roam the world's best blooded stock. Foreign buyers come to the Badger state to learn the last word about dairy and beef breeds of cattle. With these splendid cattle right at home and a record of former exhibitions that have set standards for the entire world, also with the greatly increased awards this year, the 1913 state fair cattle exhibit will make a new mark for excellence and magnitude. In direct connection, the great dairy product exhibit also will be the criterion for the world wide industry. With the finest and best equipped dairy building on a state fair ground and assurance of nearly 50,000 pounds of butter and cheese exhibits, the hitherto unequalled success of this show is a certainty. Charles L. Hill, Rosendale, superintendent of the cattle department, and H. C. Larson, second assistant dairy and food commissioner and head of the dairy department, each are experienced and capable in their lines and are making elaborate preparations for their exhibitions.

In the horse department arrangements have been made for a larger and more representative exhibit of the standard breeds, also with materially increased awards. One change of note is the separate classification this year for the Belgians, with \$500 appropriated for premiums. Good classifications are afforded for general purpose, coach, saddle, light school horses, and ponies. A horse show will be an appreciated feature. W. K. Caldwell, Morrisville, is superintendent of the horse department, and is making early and able arrangements.

The sheep, swine, poultry and pet stock departments are receiving much more than usual attention this year, as increased importance of the industries in Wisconsin demand. In these divisions also have premiums been increased and classifications made to meet enlarged conditions. Ira M. J. Chryst, Hudson, again has charge of the sheep department, where his efficiency already has been attested. Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove, the only woman member of board, has been rechosen to superintend the poultry department in which office she demonstrated unusual ability in 1912. James Dillon, Mondovi, is head of the swine department and has introduced new arrangements that are receiving much commendation. Mr. Dillon long has been recognized as an authority on methods in both raising and exhibiting swine, and is popular with experts in that line.

Large Grain Display.

The agricultural and horticultural departments will forbid comparison with former years, as new plans are on a larger scale and are designed to interest many more important exhibitors. Wisconsin's rank as a producer of wheat, oats, barley, rye, grasses and vegetables will be ably demonstrated. H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam, is in charge. Mr. Krueger is an expert in the production of pure grains, and his barley has won the international championship successively for several years. D. W. Larkin, Sturgeon Bay, is in charge of the horticultural show, which promises as great improvement this year as any feature of the fair. Many floral societies in Milwaukee and other cities of the state are arranging for displays this year. The building will be filled.

The machinery exhibit will tax all accommodations. Many new exhibitors and others who have not made displays for years already have applied for space. Notable is the International Harvester company, which returns after three years' absence and calls for 300 front feet of space. Nearly all the space in machinery row was assigned early in the summer. The space in automobile and machinery

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES

Bryan-Marsh Mazda Lamps

BUY YOUR LAMP EQUIPMENT

for the entire house today and get these new low prices on National Mazda Lamps—the new rugged kind that gives three times as much light at same cost. Lowest prices ever named:

10 watt	35c each
15 "	35c "
20 "	35c "
25 "	35c "
40 "	35c "
60 "	45c "
100 "	80c "

Put a National Mazda Lamp in Every Socket before You Pay Your Next Light Bill.

Replace wasteful carbon lamps with efficient National Mazda lamps and get a better quality of light and three times as much of it without additional expense. Stock up on National Mazda lamps now while prices are down. Fill every empty socket in the house, from cellar to attic. Enjoy the hospitality of ample light. Phone. Black 297.

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hall also is being assigned rapidly. That farmers and auto dealers have much in sympathy is proven by the fact that the dealers ask for large space in order that they may demonstrate all classes of cars. City residents and manufacturers also take advantage of the auto show at the state fair as affording the widest range of consideration in selecting cars. J. A. Chinnock, Hudson, is at the head of the machinery department and the show will be a credit to his energy. Jacob Dietrich, Cedarburg, has charge of automobile and machinery hall.

Higher standards will prevail in the art department this year. James J. Nelson, Amherst, for years has contended for an adequate art exhibit, and much of the success heretofore should be accredited to him. This year Mr. Nelson, continuing as superintendent, is interesting many artists and art societies which heretofore have given little attention to the fair. It is recognized also that art has a place in any American home and for that reason amateur work receives careful attention and is well classified.

Where the Housewife Reigns.

Miss Mary E. Chadwick, Watertown, continues in charge of the woman's work department, one of the most important features of the exposition. Miss Chadwick made her department show marked improvement last year and urges the women of the state to co-operate with her to show added development. Everything of interest to the housewife is included, with many divisions and sub-divisions in both domestic and fancy work.

A. W. Prehn, Wausau, continues in charge of the speed program. This year more money than ever before is set aside for purses and a large field of the best horses the country affords is assured.

No department, possibly, will show more advancement this year than that which includes the special county exhibits, and which again is under the supervision of George F. Comings, Eau Claire. This department, has developed within the past two or three years, and it is hoped that every county in the state will be represented this year with early assurance from about two-thirds of them. The counties have learned the value of setting forth their individual resources at the state fair.

Education ever has been an important primary element of Wisconsin's marked success. Accordingly the board of agriculture gives appropriate

recognition. The spinning education building will be filled with exhibits exemplifying the excellent work among the young by all branches of the Wisconsin school system. Practically in learning is the key note. A feature this year will be the state spelling contest in which winners of preliminary contests in all the counties will meet to compete for the state championship at the state fair. A silver medal will be awarded and the competitors will be guests of the board of agriculture September 9 and 10 at the fair. Supt. George W. Davies, North Freedom, Sauk county, again is in charge of the education department. He is credited with the excellent standards of the department and for many of the new ideas adopted this year.

With all these excellent arrangements the success of the state fair would be a small reality without a capable executive department. President O. G. Rewey, of Rewey, last year demonstrated unusual ability at the head of the board of agriculture and in charge of the fair, and this year, with the advantage of experience, is doing a work that alone is more than sufficient assurance of the success of Wisconsin's great exposition. Ably assisting Mr. Rewey in many ways is Ira M. J. Chryst, Hudson, in the office of vice president.

Much of the burden of the work of the board of agriculture and of the arrangements for the fair fall upon Secretary J. C. MacKenzie, Madison. Mr. MacKenzie met his arduous task last year with marked success, and this year is able to add excellent experience to good judgment in disposing of the thousands of problems and details that are left to him alone. With business instinct and an appreciation of the needs of a fair in Wisconsin, Mr. Rewey and Mr. MacKenzie are adding both economy and merit to the many good qualities of the state exposition. The executive board, valuable adjunct to the official list, consists of President O. G. Rewey, Vice President Ira M. J. Chryst, D. W. Larkin, A. W. Prehn and G. R. Kuntz.

State Fair park will be an evening wonderland September 8 to 12. All departments will be open at night and there will be many free attractions and plenty of music. Admission 25 cents after 5 o'clock each afternoon.

Let machinery do it. What? The hard work on the farm. Select your machinery after you have inspected the world's greatest display at the state fair, Milwaukee, September 8 to 12.

Be Sure to Attend

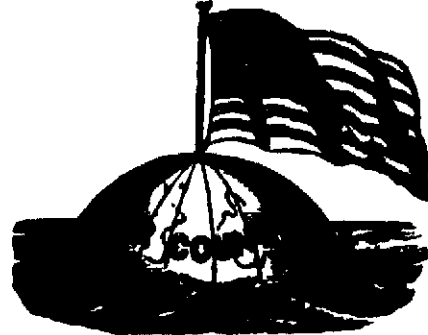
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MONTHLY STOCK FAIR

On Public Square, Stevens Point, Wis.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21st, 1913

Bring in ANYTHING you have to sell; you will find a market. A competent auctioneer will be in attendance.



STEVENS POINT, WIS., AUGUST 13, 1913.

LIND WILL BE AT MERCY OF MOBS

Governor of Mexico City Will Not Protect U. S. Envoy.

INTERVENTION BELIEVED NEAR

President Will Exhaust Every Source to Preserve Peace, But He Is Prepared to Act Drastically if Circumstances Warrant It.

Mexico City, Aug. 9.—The governor of the federal district of Mexico City announced here Thursday that he could give no guarantee of protection to John Lind, President Wilson's agent, from mob violence if the latter attempts to take any part in the internal affairs of Mexico or comes for the purpose of urging the resignation of President Huerta.

Americans here are most apprehensive of the result of this announcement, fearing that it would be construed by the lower classes as an invitation to make hostile demonstrations against Mr. Lind should he come to Mexico City.

Washington, Aug. 9.—With an optimism which is not shared by his party supporters in the senate as a whole, President Wilson is looking for a peaceful solution of the Mexican problem. At the capital Thursday the almost unanimous opinion was that if the peaceful efforts directed through John Lind fail armed intervention must be resorted to on the other side of the Rio Grande.

Speeches by administration supporters in the open senate indicated a belief that the president is facing an "unspeakable danger," that the emergency which confronts him is graver than any which has confronted an American executive in decades and that the Cuban situation of 15 years ago was a tempest in a teapot compared to the one now presented.

Senator Bacon, chairman of the foreign relations committee, who voiced views as to "the utmost gravity" of the situation, was it was declared at the White House, acting with a view to prevent exasperation on the part of the Mexican elements which must be dealt with, and to minimize the embarrassments of the president and the state department in their efforts to establish order in Mexico by peaceful means.

The startling reports from the City of Mexico regarding the reception which will be accorded Mr. Lind, the president's envoy, are not given credence by the president and other high officials.

It is understood the president is prepared to act drastically as soon as it becomes apparent that other means are of no avail. He then can stand before the whole world as having used all available resources of a peaceful character, with the realization that the other great powers can impute no sordid motive to the United States for any action it may take, and understand that it is acting in the cause of civilization as it did in Cuba in 1898.

In the senate debate on the Clark resolution Mr. Bacon declared that notwithstanding reports from the City of Mexico giving the Huerta government's announcement that it would not receive Mr. Lind unless he arrived with proper credentials and prepared to recognize the Huerta government, the senate should not act until some actual development had taken place.

"There has been no communication received yet by the Mexican government from the United States," the senator added. "Not until the message has been delivered and the Mexican government has had a chance to act on it should we undertake to deal with the situation."

"It is entirely possible that when Mr. Lind gets to Mexico and delivers his message there may be a different reply."

"The president of the United States is face to face with the gravest emergency that has confronted us since I have been a member of the senate. And when the president stands face to face with this tremendous responsibility, this unspeakable duty; when he, a man whose integrity and good faith we all recognize, seeks to settle it, for us to adopt this resolution, which can be based on no other basis than the failure of the president's plan, is to do nothing but flout him in the face."

MINE GUARDS ARE FIRED ON.

Sentry Nearly Hit From Cover at Osceola, Mich.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 8.—Sentries at Nos. 1 and 4 shafts of the Osceola mine were fired on Wednesday night by ambushed strikers. A bullet went close to the head of one of the men. Soldiers, immediately went out after the assailants, but failed to capture them. There was considerable shooting by guards about the Tamarack and Red Jacket shafts, but no injuries were reported. Strikers' pickets were unusually active and obstinate.

JOHN W. DAVIS



John W. Davis, of West Virginia, appointed solicitor general of the United States by the president, resigns from congress to accept the place. He is forty years old and a well known lawyer in his state.

M'ADOO TELLS BANKERS METHOD OF CROP LOAN

Committee of Six Will Pass on Merits of Commercial Paper Offered as Security.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Secretary McAdoo Thursday night revealed to about 100 southern bankers the conditions under which the United States will loan money to banks for crop moving purposes.

The secretary proposes to accept as security government bonds and high-class state, municipal and other bonds of unquestioned standing and prime commercial paper.

Government bonds will be accepted at par. Other bonds when approved by the secretary will be accepted at 75 per cent of their market value. Commercial paper must be passed upon by a committee of six in each city, composed of five members of the clearing house association and a special representative of the department. Accepted commercial paper is to be deposited in selected banks, which will be required to give satisfactory bond for its safekeeping.

Half the amount allotted to each bank will be deposited during August, the other half in September. Of the funds deposited 25 per cent. shall be returned by December 15, 25 per cent. by January 15, 25 per cent. by February 15 and the remaining 25 per cent. by March 1.

The bankers were addressed by the president at the White House and later by Senator Owen and Representative Glass, chairmen of the banking and currency committees of congress. A resolution was adopted by the bankers expressing their appreciation of the financial aid proposed by the department.

Secretary McAdoo will confer with the western bankers today.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Representative bankers of fifty-eight cities in the agricultural regions of the south, middle west and Pacific coast, were invited by Secretary McAdoo Monday to come to Washington to confer with the treasury department regarding the distribution of the \$50,000,000 of government funds about to be deposited in the national banks of those sections to facilitate the marketing and movement of the crops.

SALVADOR SIGNS PEACE TREATY.

First Article Under Bryan Plan Is Approved by Nation.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Salvador is the first nation to sign the international peace treaties embodying Bryan's plans. It will be sent to the senate for ratification.

The terms of this convention are virtually identical with the international peace proposal submitted by Secretary Bryan to the nations of the world. Twenty-six countries, including most of the great powers, have approved the plan in principle.

It is probable that the signing of other treaties will follow.

PROSECUTOR IS SLAIN IN RIOT.

Hop Pickers Kill Official and Slay Two Deputy Sheriffs.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 6.—District Attorney Maxwell and two deputy sheriffs of Yuba county were shot and killed and six others, among them two women, when a sheriff's posse endeavored to quell a hop pickers' riot at Durst's hop field in Wheatland.

TELLS N. A. M. PLAN TO RULE ELECTIONS

Letters Show Secret Plan to Shape Platforms.

FIGHT ON LABOR IS TOLD

Emery Tells Senate Members Body Was Organized to Battle With Labor Bodies—Congressmen Were Prodded on Bills.

Washington, Aug. 8.—James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, was a witness before the senate lobby investigating committee Wednesday and he told how the N. A. M. prodded members of congress to support legislation it favored and how it opposed those who threatened its interests.

"Henry A. Williams, chairman of the state committee," wrote Mulhall, "told me that Mr. Vorys had taken a draft of the national platform to Washington to submit it to the president. Mr. Taft, and others for their approval. He said it was subject to changes by the committee on resolutions at the convention to be held at Chicago."

"Mr. Williams sent out for Wade H. Ellis, the attorney general, who drew the draft of the platform, and C. F. Watts, Mr. Vorys' private secretary. I had a long interview with these gentlemen."

Mulhall wrote also that Messrs. Williams, Ellis and Watts advised that President Van Cleave of the manufacturers and Mr. Schwedman should go to Chicago and be "privately heard" before the platform was finally adopted.

"I told Chairman Williams, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Mannington what our people would want," the letter said, "showing them clearly that there were over 40,000 manufacturers organized throughout the United States and it was utterly impossible for them to elect Mr. Taft or anyone else without our active support."

Several letters showed the activities of Marshall Cushing in organizing sentiment for a "conservative" platform at Denver in 1908 and a "satisfactory" injunction plank at Chicago.

One letter disclosed what Representative Willis characterized as "everlasting and eternal war" between the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Civic Federation.

One letter written by Emery to Schwedman commented on the fact that "Congressman Bartholdt was very effectually prodded from St. Louis" regarding his vote on a proposition to exempt labor unions from prosecution under the Sherman law.

Mr. Emery was a witness for a few minutes earlier in the day before the senate's lobby investigating committee, telling of the organization of the manufacturers and saying its chief purpose was to fight for the "open shop." He told also of the formation of the Council of Industrial Defense.

Attorney McCarter announced he intended to show that the National Association of Manufacturers had only been opposing the work of the American Federation of Labor, "taking the opposite view" on most subjects of legislation.

"We are going to investigate the American Federation of Labor, too," said Senator Walsh.

ROW OVER TARIFF SCHEDULE.

Senator Lippitt Charges Discrimination on Cotton.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island aroused Democratic leaders of the senate to spirited replies when, discussing the cotton schedule, he charged that it discriminated against New England in favor of the south, and that it was haphazardly prepared.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia vehemently denied the charge of sectionalism, declaring that the appeals of southern manufacturers for increases were unheeded by the finance committee.

Senator Stone of Missouri, referring to Senator Lippitt as a cotton manufacturer, remarked that the time had passed when representatives of the interests could write the tariff laws.

CASTRO HAS 12,000 IN ARMY.

Venezuela Rebels Receive Former Leader Enthusiastically.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 8.—Ex-President Cipriano Castro in his revolutionary campaign to overthrow the Gomez administration and regain the presidency of Venezuela has under his command, according to latest advices received here Tuesday, about 12,000 men.

Castro is reported to have been received enthusiastically when he landed at Coro, in the State of Falcon. He is now said to be marching against Barquisimeto, capital of the State of Lara, at the head of 4,000 men.

REGINALD F. DEL VALLE



Mr. Del Valle, who investigated affairs in Mexico for the state department, declares the report that foreign governments have sent ultimatums or are intending to take liberties with the Monroe doctrine is false.

SAYS AGENTS TRY TO REACH U. S. JUDGES

Senator Borah Charges McReynolds' Men Aim to Influence Federal Bench.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Charges that department of justice agents had investigated federal judges to influence their action in cases in which the government was interested, were made in the senate Thursday by Senator Borah and endorsed, in part at least, by Senator Norris.

Senator Borah's charge was brought out by Attorney General McReynolds' reply to a senate resolution that any report that the department of justice was maintaining a system of espionage over judges was "entirely without foundation."

"I know this is a very serious charge," said Senator Borah, "but I am so delibly informed that I make the statement that within the last four or five years special agents have carried on such investigations with a view to influencing judges."

"These judges are practically under the control of the department as far as promotion and demotion is concerned. They have been made to know what the government desires in cases, and even what kind of a decision the government desires handed down. If we are going to have a judiciary subject to secret influences I am in favor of popular election and recall of judges."

Senator Norris declared he did not have all the information Senator Borah had, but that he believed his statements were based on fact.

FOREIGN TRADE SETS RECORD.

United States Exports Gaining Much Faster Than Imports Increase.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Trade of the United States in the last fiscal year set a new high record. Figures just compiled show that it was \$4,275,000,000, greater by \$421,000,000 than last year's record. The balance in favor of the country this year was \$653,000,000. The exports exceeded those of 1912 by only \$261,500,000, while the imports increased by only \$159,700,000.

The greatest gain in exports was in manufactures ready for consumption, in which class there was an increase of \$105,000,000 over 1912. The increase in foodstuffs was only a little more than \$1,500,000.

Most of the imports were from the United Kingdom, which furnished \$296,000,000.

STRIKE MOB FIGHTS TROOPS.

Italian Workers Wound Forty Soldier Leaders and Twenty Police.

Milan, Aug. 9.—In a strike of 150,000 men stones were hurled at an express train and troops were stoned from the shelter of barricades. Then the strikers attacked the soldiers with daggers and revolvers.

Forty officers of the cavalry and carabinieri as well as twenty police officers were wounded.

The strike arose from the demands of the metal workers of Lombardy and Piedmont for an increase of half a cent an hour in wages. Hundreds of yards of granite paving have been torn up to obstruct the cavalry, which has made several furious charges on the strikers.

CORN NEAR DISASTER

FEDERAL REPORT SAYS BIG LOSS IS CAUSED BY HOT WINDS.

KANSAS IS HIT THE HARDEST

Figures Given by the Government Show That Yield Will Be 2,672,000,000 Bushels—300,000,000 Drop.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Hot, scorching winds, with a deficit of 40 to 60 per cent of reserve moisture, have almost brought disaster to the corn crop, the greatest farm crop of the country, and unless good, general rains and lower temperatures appear in the next few days indications are for further material losses.

The government crop report given out on Friday from Washington was one of the most sensational that the country has seen. It reduced the estimated yield of corn 300,000,000 bushels from the July figures to 2,672,000,000 bushels, or \$52,000,000 bushels less than last year's harvest.

Kansas and Oklahoma have been hit harder than any other states, while their prospects earlier in the year were regarded as excellent, but they have suffered practically a crop failure except in a few spots in eastern Kansas and in northern Oklahoma. The official returns show a loss of 98,000,000 bushels in Kansas and 52,000,000 bushels in Nebraska. There is a reduction of 246,000,000 bushels on practically 50 per cent of the corn acreage of the country.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska have 19 per cent of the country's acreage, and their combined losses are 218,000,000 bushels. The losses are the worst since 1901, when Kansas raised only 61,000,000 bushels. In 1894 drought made a crop failure in the states west of the Mississippi river, and the country had a crop of only 1,212,000,000 bushels.

A record winter wheat crop will help to lighten the losses made by corn, but as the country consumes nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels annually it cannot completely make up for the defect in the greatest feeding crop, notwithstanding the fact that corn is selling higher than wheat in the market west of the Missouri river.

The winter wheat crop is 511,000,000 bushels, against a previous record of 492,000,000 bushels in 1906. The spring wheat crop increased 15,000,000 bushels in July and the three northwestern states have 174,000,000 bushels, which is almost an average. The total wheat crop of the country of 744,000,000 bushels is only 4,000,000 bushels below the record of 1901 and 14,000,000 bushels more than last year's yield.

Despite the immense loss sustained by the corn crop, the aggregate yield of the five principal grains is the third largest on record, being 4,647,000,000 bushels. As compared with last year's bumper returns, there is a loss of \$86,000,000 bushels, or 16.1 per cent, but as compared with 1911 the gain is 150,000,000 bushels, or 4.1 per cent.

Owing to the large reserves carried over from last year of corn, oats, hay and rough feeds, the losses in this year's crop may be partially offset.

A drop of 40,000,000 bushels was sustained by Illinois during July, while Iowa dropped 11,000,000 bushels. Nebraska and Missouri suffered heavy losses, the former being off 52,000,000 bushels during the month, and Missouri declined 37,000,000 bushels. Ohio and Indiana fairly maintained their prospects for the month. Comparisons by states follow:

State.	Estimate Aug 1 1913.	Final 1912.
Ohio	155,000,000	174,420,706
Indiana	175,000,000	199,394,000
Illinois	322,000,000	426,320,000
Iowa	239,200,000	432,021,000
Nebraska	168,200,000	182,516,000
Kansas	62,800,000	174,225,000
Missouri	159,000,000	243,944,000

Totals, bushels, 1,417,999,000 1,532,580,000

U. S. totals, bushels, 2,672,000,000 3,124,748,000

A record crop of winter wheat has been harvested, the aggregate being 510,519,000 bushels, an excess of 111,000,000 bushels over last year's final returns and 9,000,000 bushels larger than the bumper crop of 1906.

A heavy loss was shown in the hay and white potato crops of the country, the condition of the former being lowered almost ten points last month, but the indicated crop of 64,000,000 tons is only 9,000,000 tons less than the bumper returns of last year, and 9,000,000 more tons than the short crop of 1911. The white potato crop of 339,000,000 bushels is 82,000,000 bushels less than last year's final returns, but 46,000,000 bushels in excess of 1911. With the exception of rice, all minor crops are less than last year, but generally in excess of 1911.

Steamer on Mud Bank.

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—The steamer Escandia, carrying 18 passengers, went ashore on the mud bank near the mouth of the Mississippi. Tugs rushed to the relief of the boat, and all the passengers were rescued.

BADGER NEWS BREVITIES

La Crosse.—Mrs. Augusta Luedke, eighty-two years old, received fatal injuries when she was struck and trampled by a fast driving team owned by E. R. Lafleur of Pine Creek, Minn. La fleur and Henry E. Smith of La Crosse were in the buggy at the time. The woman was taken to the hospital. The two men were locked up. In case of her death they will be charged with manslaughter. The police claim the team was going so fast that it was thought to be running away.

Waukesha.—Architect C. S. Anderson appeared before the common council with the revised plans for the proposed municipal hospital. He said that he believed the building could be erected for \$12,000 with accommodations for 16 beds. The new plans, according to Mr. Anderson, call for a less elaborate building, with only necessary equipment. The council adjourned for one week and extended an invitation to the members of the Medical association to be present at that time to consider the plans more thoroughly.

Fond du Lac.—Mike Goyke and Art Hoffman, Long Point fishermen, made a record catch for Lake Winnebago when they landed a sturgeon over six feet long and weighing 187½ pounds. It required an hour and a half to get the fish into the boat.

Fond du Lac.—Announcement was made that Wednesday, October 8, has been selected as the date for the sixteenth annual convention of the Fox River Valley Library association to be held in this city.

Grand Rapids.—Mrs. Max Bartels, wife of a Marshfield tailor, has given birth to her eighteenth child. The new arrival is a girl and weighs fifteen pounds.

Beloit.—Assemblyman C. D. Rosa, who has been offered a place on the special state vice commission, will decline, as he cannot afford the time.

Burlington.—Insurance Commissioner Ekern of Wisconsin was re-elected chairman of the executive committee of insurance commissioners.

Madison.—A set of resolutions, suitable for framing, expressing their estimate of the work of Chief Clerk F. M. Wylie of the senate, was presented to him by members of his staff.

La Crosse.—Going to the room of her former husband, Mrs. Anna Gillin, divorcee, shot herself in the breast. The former husband took her to the hospital. It is thought she will recover.

Oconomowoc.—The marriage of Miss Frances Llesensfelder and Edward Mueller, both of Milwaukee, took place here. Municipal Judge A. G. Derse of Oconomowoc performed the ceremony.

Racine.—The city of Racine was unable to dispose of an issue of \$25,000 school bonds at a premium, and as a result the building of proposed school buildings will be delayed.

Washington.—Birt E. Frederick was confirmed postmaster at Augusta.

La Crosse.—While Conductor Schmidt was collecting fares on a North side car, pickpockets went through his pockets and took \$21.37.

Kenosha.—Miss Florence Voss, aged twenty-four, of Elgin, Ill., drowned in Powers lake. She was supposed to be an expert swimmer and leaped off the end of a boat.

Manitowoc.—Action for the recovery of \$300 to \$500 of the village funds has been instituted by the village of Reedsville against Charles Maertz, former treasurer of the village from 1911 to 1912. The action is said to follow a demand recently made upon Maertz for restitution. The case will come up in local courts in September.

Oconomowoc.—Fred Reimer, a farmer of Summit, appeared in municipal court on a charge of cruelty, the complaint being made by Zach. Clayton, humane officer from Milwaukee. He was placed on probation by Judge Derse. He is said to have whipped a young son of his very severely.

Madison.—Applications for the pardon of Dr. A. R. Law, sentenced to six years at the state's prison at Waupun for performing a criminal operation, will soon be made to Governor McGovern on the ground that his health is failing.

Waukesha.—Rev. P. G. Patterson, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church at Vernon, suffered an attack of acute indigestion while delivering a sermon. He was removed to his home, where it took nearly two hours to revive him.



SYNOPSIS.



FRAN

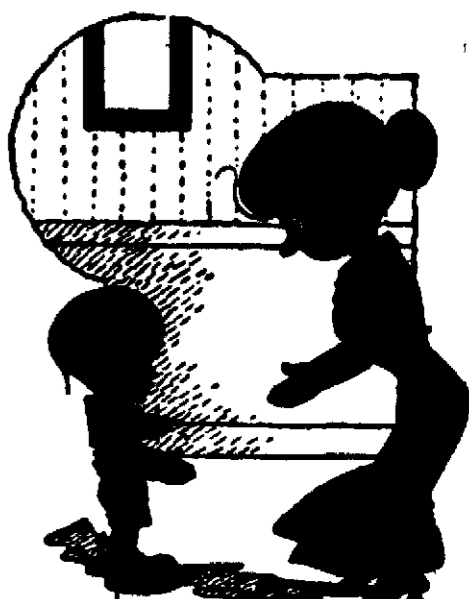
BY
JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

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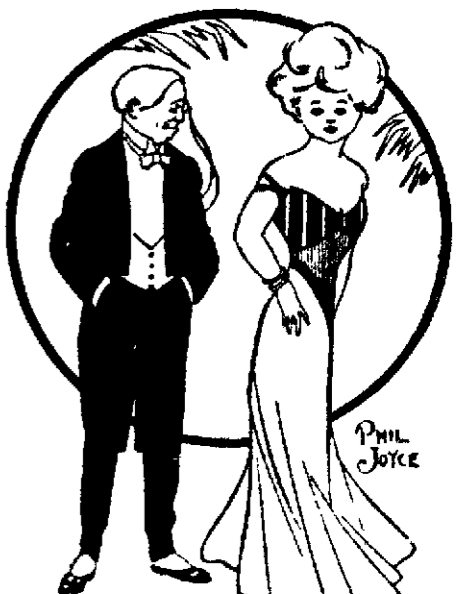


RESULT THE SAME



"Johnny, did you eat that apple?"
"I only ate half of it, mamma."
"What did you do with the other half?"
"I ate that first, mamma."

FRIVOLOUS



She—Do you like light opera?
He—Not too light. I like to have them turn off the light every once in a while when you are with me

FRIENDLY TIP



"My husband always is the severest critic of the gowns I wear."
"Well, judging from what I have heard, he has to go some if he is."

ALL THE COMFORTS



Mrs. B.—But isn't it hard to get things done in a country town?
Mrs. W.—Dear me, no. Why, our plumber comes 'round first, thing in the morning after every cold snap.

DENSE IGNORANCE



Waldo Beane—My esteemed nurse, I'm pained to learn that you labor under the impression that "Cosmic Ego" is a breakfast food.

Fran arrives at Hamilton Gregory's home in Littleburg but finds him absent conducting the choir at a camp meeting. She repairs thither in search of him, laughs during the service and is asked to leave. Abbott Ashton, superintendent of the school, escorts Fran from the tent. He tells her Gregory is a wealthy man, deeply interested in charity work, and a pillar of the church. Ashton becomes greatly interested in Fran and while taking leave of her, holds her hand and is seen by Sapphira Clinton, sister of Robert Clinton, chairman of the school board. Fran tells Gregory she wants a home with him. Grace Noir, Gregory's private secretary, takes a violent dislike to Fran and advises her to go away at once. Fran hints at a twenty-year-old secret, and Gregory in agitation asks Grace to leave the room. Fran relates the story of how Gregory married a young girl at Springfield while attending college and then deserted her. Fran is the child of that marriage. Gregory had married his present wife three years before the death of Fran's mother. Fran takes a liking to Mrs. Gregory. Gregory explains that Fran is the daughter of a very dear friend who is dead. Fran agrees to the story. Mrs. Gregory insists on her making her home with them and takes her to her room. The breach between Fran and Grace widens. It is decided that Fran must go to school. Grace shows persistent interest in Gregory's story of his dead friend and hints that Fran may be an impostor. She threatens to marry Bob Clinton and leave Gregory's service, much to the latter's dismay. Fran declares that the secretary must go.

CHAPTER IX.

Skirmishing.

Fran made no delay in planning her campaign against Grace Noir. Now that her position in Hamilton Gregory's household was assured, she resolved to seek support from Abbott Ashton. That is why, one afternoon, Abbott met her in the lower hall of the public school, after the other pupils had gone, and supposed he was meeting her by accident.

"Good evening, Nonpareil," he said, pleased that her name should have come to him at once. His attentive look found her different from the night of their meeting, she had lost her elfish smile and with it the romance of the unknown and unexpected. Was it because, at half-past four, one's charm is at lowest ebb? The janitor was sweeping down the hall stairs. The very air was filled with dusty realism—Fran was no longer pretty; he had thought—

"Then you haven't forgotten me," murmured Fran.

"No," he answered, proud of the fact. "You have made your home with Mr. Gregory. You are in Miss Bull's class-room. I knew Mr. Gregory would befriend you—he's one of the best men living. You should be very happy there."

"No," said Fran, shaking her head decidedly, "not happy."

He was rather glad the janitor was sweeping them out of the house. "You must find it pretty hard," he remarked, with covert reproach, "to keep from being happy."

"It isn't at all hard for me," Fran assured him, as she paused on the front steps. "Really, it's easy to be unhappy where Miss Grace Noir is."

It happened that just then the name Grace Noir was a sort of talisman opening to the young man's vision the interior of wonderful treasure-caves; it was like crying "Sesame!" to the very rocks, for though he was not



"Will You Please Excuse Me?" She Asked With Admirable Restraint.

in love with Gregory's secretary, he fancied the day of fate was not far ahead.

He had no time to seek fair and romantic ladies. Five years ago, Grace Noir had come from Chicago as if to spare him the trouble of a search. Fate seemed to thrust her between his eyes and the pages of his textbooks. Abbott never felt so unworthy as when in her presence; an unerring instinct seemed to have provided her with an absolute standard of right and wrong, and she was so invariably right that no human affection was worthy of her unless refined seven times. Within himself, Abbott discovered dross.

"Try to be a good girl, Fran," he counseled. "Be good, and your association with Miss Noir will prove the happiest experience of your life."

"Be good," she returned mockingly,

"and you will be Miss Noir." Then she twisted her mouth. "She makes me feel like tearing up things. I don't like her. I hoped you'd be on my side."

He came down the steps gravely. "She is my friend."

"I'm a good deal like you," Fran declared, following. "I can like most anything and anybody; but I can't go that far. Well, I don't like Miss Noir and she doesn't like me—isn't that fair?"

"Examine yourself," he advised. "and find out what it is in you that she doesn't like; then get rid of what you find."

"Huh!" Fran exclaimed, "I'm going to get rid of her, all right."

He saw the old elfish smile now when he least wanted to see it, for it threatened the secretary, mocked the grave superintendent, and asserted the girl's right to like whom she pleased.

Fran escaped, recognizing defeat; but on her homeward way, she was already preparing herself for the next move. So intent was she in estimating the forces of both sides, that she gave no heed to the watchful faces at cottage windows, she did not recognize the infrequent passers-by, nor observe the occasional buggies that creaked along the rutted road. With Grace stood, of course, Hamilton Gregory; and, judging from Bob Clinton's regular visits, and his particular attentions to Grace, Fran classed him also as a victim of the enemy. It now seemed that Abbott Ashton followed the flag Noir; and behind these three leaders, massed the congregation of Walnut Street church, and presumably the town of Littleburg.

Fran could count for her support an old bachelor with a weak heart, and an old lady with an ear-trumpet. The odds were terribly against her.

The first light skirmish between Fran and Grace took place on Sunday. All the Gregory household were at late breakfast. Sunday-school bells were ringing their first call, and there was not a cloud in the heavens as big as a man's hand, to furnish excuse for non-attendance.

The secretary fired the first shot. Apropos of nothing that had gone before, but as if it were an integral part of the conversation, she offered—"And, Mrs. Gregory, it is so nice that you can go to church now, since, if Fran doesn't want to go, herself—"

"Which she doesn't, herself," Fran interjected.

"So I presumed," Grace remarked significantly. "Mrs. Gregory, Fran can stay with your mother—since she doesn't care for church—and you can attend services as you did when I first came to Littleburg."

"I am sure," Mrs. Gregory said quietly, "that it would be much better for Fran to go to church. She ought to go—I don't like to think of her staying away from the services—and my duty is with mother."

Grace said nothing, but the expression of her mouth seemed to cry aloud Duty, indeed! What did Mrs. Gregory know about duty, neglecting the God who had made her, to stay with an old lady who ought to be wheeled to church? Mrs. Gregory was willing for her husband to fight his Christian warfare alone. But alone? No! not while Grace could go with him.

Gregory coldly addressed Fran: "Then, will you go to church?" It was as if he complained, "Since my wife won't—"

"I might laugh," said Fran. "I don't understand religion."

Grace felt her purest ideals insulted. She rose, a little pale, but without rudeness. "Will you please excuse me?" she asked with admirable restraint.

"Miss Grace!" Hamilton Gregory exclaimed, disturbed. That she should be driven from his table by an insult to their religion was intolerable. "Miss Grace—forgive her."

Mrs. Gregory was pale, for she, too, had felt the blow. "Fran!" she exclaimed reproachfully.

Old Mrs. Jefferson stared from the girl seated at the table to the erect secretary, and her eyes kindled with admiration. Had Fran commanded the "dragon" to "stand?"

Simon Jefferson held his head close to his plate, as if hoping the storm might pass over his head.

"Don't go away!" Fran cried, overcome at sight of Mrs. Gregory's distress. "Sit down, Miss Noir. Let me be the one to leave the room, since it isn't big enough for both of us." She darted up, and ran to the head of the table.

Mrs. Gregory buried her face in her hands.

"Don't you bother about me," Fran coaxed; "to think of giving you pain, dear lady! I wouldn't hurt you for anything in the world, and the person who would isn't worthy of being touched by my foot." and Fran

stamped her foot. "If it'll make you a mite happier, I'll go to church, and Sunday-school, and prayer meeting, and the young people's society, and the Ladies' Aid, and the missionary society, and the choir practice, and the night service and—and—" She darted from the room.

Grace looked at Gregory, seeming to ask him if, after this outrageous behavior, he would suffer Fran to dwell under his roof. Of course, Mrs. Gregory did not count; Grace made no attempt to understand this woman who, while seemingly of a yielding nature, could show such hardness, such a fixed purpose in separating herself from her husband's spiritual adventures. It made Grace feel so sorry for the husband that she quietly resumed her place at the table.

Grace was now more than ever resolved that she would drive Fran away—it had become a religious duty. How could it be accomplished? The way was already prepared; the secretary was convinced that Fran was an

impostor. It was merely needful to prove that the girl was not the daughter of Gregory's dead friend. Grace would have to delve into the past, possibly visit the scenes of Gregory's youth—but it would pay. She looked at her employer with an air suggesting protection.

Gregory's face relaxed on finding himself once more near her. Fortunately for his peace of mind, he could not read the purpose hidden behind those beautiful eyes.

"I wonder," Simon Jefferson growled, "why somebody doesn't badger me to go to church?" Indignant because Fran had fled the pleasing fields of his interested vision, he paused, as if to invite antagonism.

He announced, "This talk has excited me. If we can't live and let live, I'll go and take my meals at Miss Sapphira Clinton's."

No one dared to answer him, not even Grace. He marched into the garden where Fran sat huddled upon a rustic bench. "I was just saying," Simon told her ingratiatingly, "that if all this to-do over religion isn't put a stop to, I'll take my meals at the Clintons'!"

Fran looked up at him without moving her chin from her palms, and asked as she tried, apparently, to tie her feet into a knot, "Isn't that where Abbott Ashton boards?"

"Do you mean Professor Ashton?" he returned, with subtle reproach.

Fran, still dejected, nodded carelessly. "We're both after the same man."

Simon lit the pipe which his physician had warned him was bad for his heart. "Yes, Professor Ashton boards at the Clintons'."

"Must be awfully jolly at the Clintons'," Fran said wistfully.

CHAPTER X.

An Ambuscade.

Fran's conception of the Clinton Boarding-House, the home of Jollity, was not warranted by its real atmosphere. Since there were not many inhabitants of Littleburg detached from housekeeping, Miss Sapphira Clinton depended for the most part on "transients;" and, to hold such in subjection, preventing them from indulging in that noisy gaiety to which "transients" are naturally inclined—just because they are transitory—the elderly spinster had developed an abnormal solemnity.

This solemnity was not only beneficial to "drummers" and "court men" acutely conscious of being away from home, but it helped her brother Bob. Before the charms of Grace Noir had penetrated his thick skin, the popular Littleburg merchant was as unmanagable as the worst. Before he grew accustomed to fall into a semi-coma-

tose condition at the approach of Grace Noir, and, therefore, before his famous attempt to "get religion," the bachelor merchant often swore—not from aroused wrath, but from his peculiar sense of humor. In those Anti-Grace and heathen days, Bob, sitting on the long veranda of the green frame building, one leg swinging over the other knee, would say, "Yes, — it," or "No, — it," as the case might be. It was then that the reproving protest of his sister's face would jelly in the fat folds of her double chin, helping, somewhat, to cover profanity with a prudent veil.

Miss Sapphira liked a joke—or at least she thought so—as well as anybody; but like a too-humorous author, she found that to be as funny as possible was bad for business. The "traveling men" were bad enough, needing to be reminded of their wives, whom they'd left at home, and, she'd be bound, had forgotten. But when one man, whether a traveler or not—even a staid young teacher like Abbott Ashton, for instance—a young man who was almost like a son to her—when he secluded himself in the night-time—by himself—with another male? oh, dear, no!—with a Fran, for example—what was the world coming to?

"There they stood," she told Bob, "the two of them, all alone on the foot-bridge, and it was after nine o'clock. If I hadn't been in a hurry to get home to see that roomers didn't set the house afire, not a soul would have seen the two colloquing."

"And it don't seem to have done you any good," remarked her brother, who, having heard the tale twenty times began to look upon the event almost as a matter of course. "You'd better not have saw them"—at an early age Bob had cut off his education, and it had stopped growing at that very place. Perhaps he had been elected president of the school-board on the principle that we best appreciate what does not belong to us.

"My home has been Abbott's home," said Miss Sapphira, "since the death of his last living relation, and her a step, and it a mercy, for nobody could get along with her, and she wouldn't let people leave her alone. You know how fond I am of Abbott, but your position is very responsible. You could get rid of him by lifting your finger, and people are making lots of talk; it's going to injure you. People don't want to send their tender young innocent girls—they're a mighty lardened and knowing set, nowadays, though, I must say—to a superintendent that stands on bridges of nights, holding hands, and her a young slip of a thing. His a-standing on that bridge."

"He ain't stood there as often as I've been worried to death a-hearing of it," growled the ungrateful Bob, who was immensely fond of Abbott.

Miss Sapphira spoke with amazingly significant double nods between each word—"And . . . I . . . saw . . . only . . . four . . . days . . . ago—"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TRAGEDY TURNED TO COMEDY

British Officer Tells How Snuff Saved Him From a Hungry Indian Tigress.

A comedy which came very near to tragedy is related by a gallant officer of the Bengal Lancers, now home on furlough.

Here is the strange true story in the soldier's own words:

"I was out for a day in the jungle, and had had rather poor sport. Lying down for a bit of a rest upon some rank dry grass on the edge of a wood in the afternoon, I was seized from behind without a moment's warning by a huge tigress, which had got my scent and silently tracked me down."

"She seized me by the breast of the coat with her great teeth, and quickly shook me into a state of unconsciousness. Of course, I thought it was all up with me."

"But no. Before long I made a startling recovery. Hardly realizing for a while where I was and what had happened, I heard a little distance away a peculiar noise, as if someone was sneezing violently. It was the terrible tigress."

"I rubbed my still somewhat dazed eyes, and then discerned the great beast slinking away, sneezing all the

time, and every now and again emitting a frightful roar."

"Only when she had got clean out of sight did the strange truth dawn upon me. The tigress, in shaking me preparatory to finishing me off, had jerked my recently replenished snuff-box open from my jacket pocket, and received the contents full in her face and eyes. Hence the sudden retreat and my salvation."

Extravagance Rebuked.

Two bachelors live together in a flat on East Nineteenth street. They kid themselves into thinking that they save rent and board and clothes and gain freedom and a lot of other things by so doing. But the collector comes to them the same as he does to married folk.

The other morning one of the bachelors awoke from a sound sleep and called to the other:

"What was that noise I heard?"

"A shot," replied the other, from the hall.

"What did you do?"

"I killed a bill collector."

"You extravagant pup! When powder costs as much as it does now, it does seem to me as if you might choke those fellows, even if it does take a little muscle!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Waldo Beane—My esteemed nurse, I'm pained to learn that you labor under the impression that "Cosmic Ego" is a breakfast food.